BUSINESS NOTICES.

Cer Genin's Spring Style of Hate were introduced on Saturday, the 18th inst. Gentlemen is want of a Hat, apperior instyle as a quality, are lavied to call Grain, No. 214 Broadway.

Excelsion!-Beene & Co., Fashionable

We take pleasure in calling attention to an advertisement of the Wonders of the Science of Parchology, on the First Page. Invalids ought to read it

LADIES, THE LAST CHANCE,-In conse-LADIES, THE LAST UHANCE.—10 consequence of the great conveits of California Gold Dunit.

Bin Bounce will close out the balance of the Fall and Winter Div Goods, at about had their forms prices, existing of Silke, Shawis. Mer ner. Paramutas, De Laines and Calimeres, Silk Velvets, Lad ex Cloths, Flaunels, Blankets, Cloths, Cassimeres & Great Darrains may have expected, as these goods must all be sold, in order to make room for Spring Goods. Ladies, come early, and secure great bergains.

16f M. Bodine, No. 221 Grand. st., cor. Orchard.

WET GOODS-GREAT EXCITEMENT.

WET GOODS—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The extensive sale of Wet Goods at G. M. Bodine's will
continue a few days longer. Ladies residing at a distance
and all those who have not had an opportunity of calling
before will find it greatly to their interest by giving us an
early call, as these goods are selling at about 50 per cent.

Below monufacturer's prices—consisting of Table Lineas,
Shirting Lineas, Towelings, Lonen Naphins, Marseilles
Quilta &c., &c. Now is your 'que for bargains.

16f # G. M. Bodine, No. 323 Grand-st., cor. Orchard.

CALIFORNIA GOLD .- Specimens, Quartz and fland, bought by H. Solomon & Co., Gold and Silver Refiners and Assayies. Sweep Sinetters and cleaners of earth's minerals, and all known substances that contain the above metals. Old gold, silver, diamonds and precious stones bought; jewelers' and silversmiths' sweeps, ores and all hard substances ground at the Refinery, No. 45 Ann. st., New-York.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, at cost of importation, viz. Muslin from \$2 to \$10. Fine Lace from \$4 to \$10. Extra naw styes do., from \$10 to \$30. N. B.—Dealers and families can find the best assortment at the city at KELTY & FEROUSON, No. 2891 Broadway, store extends back to Reads-st.

OFFICE OF THE ASTOR MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 28 1852. The following statement of the affairs of this Company is published in conformity with the re-quirements of the charter. Awout of Premiums not marked off Docem-ber 31 1851...\$321,355 35

ber 31, 1851. \$321,355 35 mount of Premiums on Marine and Inland Navigation, and Transportation risks for the year ending December 31, 1851. \$21,899 05 Total amount of premiume...... \$943.675 40 Amount of earned premiume during the year as above \$602.895.20 Elementum premiums 89.601.14 Net earned premiums 1251.

Losses paid during same period \$339,997.14 Rejnaurance. commissions, expenses and bad debts. \$603.294 00

58.612 14 448,639 28 Net earned profits.....

The Assets of the Company on the 31st December, 1851, were as follows:
Bills receivable. emium accounts to be closed by notes or nath, sorip of sundry Mutual Insurance Com-vanues and salvages.

\$610.825 20

Marino Risks.

The Board of Trustees have This Day declared a Dividend of twesty-four per cent, on the earned premiums of the year ending Dec. 31, 1851, for which certificates will be insued on and after the 7th of April nett. Also an interest of six per cent, on the scrip berefore issued, payable in each on and after the 3d of February.

By order of the Board.

EDWARD A. STRONG Secretary.
TRUSTEES.

EDWARD A. STRONG Secretary.

TRUSTRES.
Francis Saids, P. A. H. Renauld,
Francis Saids, P. A. H. Renauld,
Francis Saids, P. A. H. Renauld,
Sam' I E. Seroulis, Chas. Coanolly,
F. S. Lathrop,
Bidney Brooks,
Geo. Grisweld, Jr.,
Win F. Beitkeley, Thomas Punham.
Alfael Bearnet,
John B. Kitching.
J. H. W. Culbert,
John B. Kitching.
J. H. W. Culbert,
John B. Kitching.
B. T. Woodward,
John B. Kitching.
B. T. Woodward,
Kitching.
B. T. Woodward,
Morard Anisous,
R. T. Woodward,
Morard Anisous,
R. T. Woodward,
M. B. Chitchenden,
W. M. K. Lothrep,
L. B. Wenna.
ZEBEDEE GOOK, President.
EDWARD A. STRONG Secretary.

Francis Saids
Renauld,
Francis Renauld,
Francis Saids
Renauld,
Francis Saids
Renauld,
Francis Renauld,
Francis Saids
Renauld,
Fr

FOWLER & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Poston.

Oh, men! with sisters dear-Oh, men! with mothers and wives— A single pair, if bought in time, Perchance may save their lives. evening at a party or a bell in white satm elippers or gatters, purchased at Miller's, and they step out, even to their carriage, without a pair of good warm Gatters, cloth button Boots or India rubber Snoes on, why, they might take cold; and sold—but to matter, gentlemen, buy a pair for them in time at J. B. Miller's, No 134 Camal'st.

DE D FOR A DUCAT! DEAD!!-So Hamlet said,
Lyon no ducat asks;
One of his flisks.
Costing but half a dollar, Bedbug -- r ach, -fly,
Will kill. Then buy,
And perfect blue will follow,
Lyon's Magnetic Powder and Pills, No. 42t Broadway,
16f 2t*

DR. ROGERS' SYRUP OF LIVERWORT, TAR and Chancaladua.—This safe, pleasant and highly effica-cious medicine has been farily tested by our own citizens, who do not hesistate to pronounce it superior to all other expectorants for any weakness or disease of the respira-tery organs. The worst ceids are cured by it in two or

tery organs. The worst coids are cured by it in two or three days.

For sale by A. I. Scovill. & Co., at the Dépôt. No. 316 Broadway, and by all retail Drungists. Price—In large bettles \$1, or three bettles for \$2 50.

Figgs .- About 7 o'clock Saturday even-Fires.—About 7 o'clock Saturday evening a fre broke out in the large four-story brick building No 247 Broadway, extending back over 159 feet on Murray-st., occupied by the following persons: Basement floor by Wm. C. Stout, card and scal engraver; first and second floors by Ball, Black & Co., jewelry and silverware manufacturers; third floor by W. W. Niles and S. Bagley, lawyers. Mr. Von Skelline, artificial flower maker, Henry Riley, tailor, Thomas Jones, teacher of penmanship, and M. Laiver and B. Smith, architects; fourth floor by D. E. Gavit, daguerreetypist, D. W. C. Boutelle, artist, and Horace Noland, sculptor. The fire originated in Mr. Gavit's daguerreetype establishment, and when first discovered could have been easily extinguished with a few pails of water. Mr. G. was near by when the fire broke out, and discovering that it was in his premises ran quickly to the room, and had nearly succeeded in smothering the flames with his overcoat, when he was compelled to desist, being nearly suffocated by the dense smoke which had already filled the apartiment. fire broke out in the large four-story brick

already filled the apartment.

The promptiess with which the bell ringer gave the alarm, seen brought a large body of firemen upon the ground, who by their immediate action, succeeded in a short time in completely subduing the devouring element, which at first threatened the destruction of

considerable property.

The rear portion of the fourth story occupied by Mr. Gavit, Horace Noland, and Boutelle the Artist, was entirely destroyed by fire, together with the property of the occupants, which is not insured. The property of the occupants of the second and third story was damaged by water to the amount of several shousand dollars.

story was damaged by water to the amount of several ahousand dollars.

Mr. Gavit estimates his less at about \$3,000. This loss falls heavily upon him, as the property destroyed was all he possessed, and he is not insured a dollar. Some time since he met with a similar misfortune, his establishment in Albany having been destreyed, but there he was insured. Mr. G had a great number of pictures, of which about 600 were of distinguished Americans. These were all destroyed, and as many of the originals are dead, they can never be replaced. He saved only about a dosen pictures in all, besides two medals which had been awarded to him—one by the State Agricultural Society, and the other by the American Institute. We trust to see Mr. G. at work again soon, when all his old friends should give him a lift.

Mr. Skelline estimates his loss at \$400; no insurance. Mr. Noland, the sculptor, has sustained considerable loss. He had just completed a magnificent bust, in marble, of Professor Erickson, for the Common Council of Baltimore, which is completely ruined, the heat having cracked off portions of the marble.

Messas Ball, Slack & Co. sustained slight damage by water. Their immense stock of silver and jewelry,

Messas Ball, Black & Co. sustained slight damage by water. Their immerse stock of silver and jewelry, valued at more than a quarter of a million, was fully insured. The Chief of Pohlee, Capt. Silvery of the 1st, Capt. Leonard of the 2d, Capt. Hopkins and Assistant-Capt. Olimstead of the 3d. Capt. Carpenter of the 5th, Capt Brennan of the 6th, and Capt. Voorhees of the the 18th Wards, were early on the ground with a large force of men, and saved a large amount of property from being stolen. There were any quantity of thieves on the ground, anxionsly hoping for the destruction of the building, that they might plusder from the extensive jewelry store of Messre B, B & Co. The store door was, however, strongly guarded by order of the Chief, and every one refused admittance, although many persons (doubtless thieves) called in a friendly way and inquired if the proprietors had sustained any damage. e marble. ssrs. Ball, Black & Co. sustained slight damage

Testerday afternoon, about 2 o clock, a fire oc-curred in the dwelling-house, No. 20 Vesey st., oc-cupied by Mr. Langdon, which was occasioned by the burning of a sooty chimney. But little damage was done to the premises.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 16, 1852.

THE WHIG ALMANAC -This manual for 1852 has now been some four weeks issued, and the sales have exceeded 25,000 copies, though still short of the number required to repay the cost of its preparation. Copies are still selling rapidly, but not one-tenth so fast as they would be if the People could only obtain them. There is not a County seat in the Free States where a hundred might not readily be sold if they were only accessible, and no Post Office where a dozen would not go off like dew if any one would procure them. There is no other form in which the same amount of universally desirable and practical information, which every citizen will need at least fifty times in the course of the year, could be obtained for four times the cost, and this alone can be sent through the Mails at a moderate cost. For \$1 we send ten copies for any dis tance short of 500 miles, postage paid; if the distance be over 500 miles, we can only send eight copies, as the postage (which we must pay in advance) is double. This is as low as we have ever offered them ; the only difference being that the Postage is exacted of us, and therefore deducted from the number of copies sent.

We have received a number of letters from several of our most distinguished citizens bearing testi. mony to the value of this year's Almanac. One now before us says the Almanac would be cheap at \$1, and that the synopsis of the acts passed by Congress at its last session is alone cheap at twice the cost of the work. Scores have spoken of it in the same spirit.

There ought to be 100,000 copies of the Whig Almanac taken this year, and would be if those who deem its circulation baneficent would only give a little attention to the matter. Any one may inclose a dollar and get its value in Almanacs with a moral certainty that his neighbors (and not Whigs only) will gladly take at cost all he does not wish to keep. Friends of the Whig casee and of the diffusion of knowledge! do not stand each back of the other, but order some Whig Almanaes for circulation in your several neighborhoods, and you will thank us for giving the advice and urging it upon you.

-We cannot furnish sets of the Whig Almanacs of past years. We have them not, and no means of reproducing them. It is of no use to offer an enhanced price for a full set; we would give \$5 for one for our own use Those who wish to file will find in this year's a pretty good account of past Elections of decided importance, and may at least make a beginning now. Whoever keeps a clean file for ten or twelve years will be able to sell it for more than

An Apology .- The type on which The Tribune is now printed is shamefully worn, yet we are unable to procure the quantity we need for some weeks-probably not before the first week in April. Meantime we beseech our readers to have patience promising never to be caught in such a plight again. Bear with us for a few tedious weeks, and we will remember the kindness for years.

For Europe.
The next number of The Tribune for European Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. The Europa sails from Boston on Wednesday at 12

Topics of the Morning

The following matters, occurring in the City, or recrived by Mail or Telegraph, will be found, more or less at length, in our columns this morning.] Sunday's silence broods abreviatingly on

Topical tendencies.

Governor Foote has wisely considered it prudent to decline monopolizing all the offices in Mississippi. It is a piece of modesty which we should not have expected from that quarter. Capt. Long's letter on the Kossuth corre-

spondence. A series of short speeches by Kossuth,

m rente from Columbus to Cincinnati, with a short speech to the Typographical Union of Cincinnati, giving cogent reasons for declining too much public speaking.

A threatened inundation from an ice-dam on the Susquehanna below Columbia.

A new arrangement for expediting the Southern mail still talked of and still needed.

A railroad train destroyed by fire on the Georgia Railroad.

Ground has been broken on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Look at the Sixth Page for some Musical matters from Europe, with Miscellaneous items condensed from foreign journals; Judge Baker corrects our Washington Telegraphist Appointments by the President, Senatorially sanctioned; News from New-Mexico, followed by Deseret intelligence and a letter from Lake Superior; Loss of a ship at Nantucket, and other items by telegraph; Proceedings of our State Legislature on Saturday; a column of Mail Gleanings and City Items ; Political News ; Court Proceedings; Real Estate Sales, &c.

On the Seventh Page Dr. Dewey's Sixth Lecture on the Problem of Human Destiny. Prof. Guyot's Lecture Reconciling Scripture with Science, and another column of Mail Glean-

FIRST DELEGATE TO WHIG NATIONAL CONVENTION .- The first District Convention for the choice of a Delegate to the next Whig National Convention (if such there be) was held at Batavia a few days since. C. B. Thompson, Editor of the 'Le Roy Gazette,' was chosen De'egate, with Hon, J. A. Mc Elwain (Senator) as Substitute. The Convention was for Scott all over, and so resolved. The District (Genesee, Wyoming and Allegany Counties) is one of the largest in the State, gave 1,700 Whig major. ity last Fall, and can give 2,500 in a Presidentia! contest. It adjoins Erie County, the home of Mossrs. Fillmore, Hall and Havens. Mr. Thompson, the Delegate, is a Taylor Postmaster, relieved from duty by the firm just named

"Mrs. Brooks, wife of a New-York M.C., has been presented with a fine carriage, as a compli-ment to her husband for his course on the Compro-

The above notice of a very substantial compliment lately paid to our distinguished Representative in Congress is going the rounds of the newspapers. As "the Compromise measures" is now the delicate and courtly synonym for the Fugitive Law, we should like to know whether "the course " so applauded refers to our Memher's dexterity in dodging the decisive vote on that admirable measure, or to his subsequent agility in dodging the dodge.

The Richmond Examiner has the following good thing, referring to a candidate for the Baltimore Presidential nomination, now on his travels

" Hon. James Buchanan is in the city, on a visit to a personal friend-as we understand."

The Maine Law Dodged.

Senator Beckman of our City has given notice of a bill to be submitted by him to atolish Licenses and confer on the Board of Supervisors of each County the power of regulating therein the traffic in Spiritous Liquors.

This is substantially the system now prevailing in Massachusetts and some other States, and it answers no good purpose,-Under its operation, Rumselling may easily be lawful on one side of an imaginary line and unlawful on the other; lawful a few miles further on, and unlawful after another hour's ride-and so on. Next year, it may be lawful where it was unlawful this, and unlawful where it was lawful, and so on in a perpetual whirligig. And all this under the same law! Mr. Beekman's plan is inferior even to that of Massachusetts, in that it commits the 'regulation' of the Liquor Traffic to the Supervisors, whose election is governed by a medley of political, local and personal considerations, instead of Commissioners elected expressly for this duty:

We venture to assure Mr. Beekman, and all others who with him may be seeking some North-West Passage between right and wrong, that they cannot succeed. Rumselling is either a legitimate, wholesome, commendable business, which ought to be permitted and protected, as much as the selling of Bread, Meat, Potatoes or Fruit, or it is a pernicious, baneful, destructive pursuit, which ought to be outlawed and prohibited, as the keeping of gaming-houses or haunts of lewdness is. There is no half-way ground, and it is labor lost to try to make any. Mr. Beekman's anti-Rum constituents will not regard this movement as fulfilling the measure of their just expectations, and do not desire the passage of any such act as he foreshadows. They want THE MAINE LAW : That has worked and is now working admirably, while he seeks to supplant it by one which has proved a decided failure. It has no basis of principle to stand upon, and must tumble like Dagon before the Ark when confronted with the Maine Law.

Gentlemen Legislators! if you will give the People the Law they have asked for, very well; if not, they will endeavor to take it in their own good time. But if you cannot give us the Law, at least oblige us with the Vote!

American Ideas.

Le Phare de New-York replies to our recent observations entitled "France Insulted," in an elaborate article from which we extract the following :

"It would be unjust on our part not to admit in the "If would be unjust on our part not to admit in the writer of The Tribune a quite exact study of our country, a certain truth of considerations, more impartiality than we are wont to meet with, and even a fund of kindness toward the French nation. With all these elements of a sincere and complete judgment, we still do not see that he has succeeded in coming much nearer than others to the just and the true.

"The reason is that he has fallen into error if not the a common prejudice, and while, with a parsi-

"The reason is that he has fallen into error if not into a common prejudice, and while, with a parsimonious pen, he describes the special institutions of France, he obstinately goes on, by a strange anomaly, to judge them from the American point of view. The reason is that along with an instinctive sentiment of justice, his judgment is formed in advance and his conclusion drawn even before he has laid down the premises. In vain the natural tendency of his reasoning and the logical force of the facts he sets forth lead him to altogether different/ceductions, his course is marked out, between an unchangeable stating-point and goal, and to these he is invincibly impelied.

"Will no person be found, then sufficiently free from national or political prejudices, to judge France in herself and by herself, without insisting on taking as the standard of her acts, any institutions, names and social and territorial conditions which are not

hers!

"We will then ask The Tribune and the entire American press, in the name of what logic it is that they persist in judging France on the same ground, and by the same laws as one of the States of the Union! For in fact, this is what happens. People grow indignant at her, strive which shall most condenn her, as if itstead of having abdicated in weatness or by force of circumstances a semblance of a republic which caused her only wounds and anxiety, ate had denied irrevocably, in a day of ignoble adlight, the eternal principles of liberty.

"Before pronouncing with such virulence, it would

afflight, the eternal principles of liberty.

"Before pronouncing with such virulence, it would have been a small thing, it seems to us, to interregate France herself; to ask her if the majority of her people were not ready, in reality of conscience, to abandon the system which the 2nd of December overthrew. If France replies altimatively to this question: if she declares plainly, that for one reason or another she does not consider herself among with different problems. self as now suited for a republic, what right have we, foreigners or Frenchmen in foreign lands, to force her to be republican, and to cover her with opprobrium and invectives because she does not share

curideas? * * *

"And when The Tribune proclaims that France has failen from the rank she had assumed, and declares the futility of all pretended superfority of nation over nation, we will ask in our turn, by what right it and its associates set themselves up as supreme arbiters of the destinies of another country! * * * *

"As for our personal tendencies, our cotemporary of The Tribune is mistaken in supposing them anti-republican. They are French, nothing more, nothing less. Only we follow France where she leads us, and have not the sterile presumption to direct her. A far-off sentinel of our country we receive from her our watch-word and countersign, and without going so far as to say 'France can do no wrong,' we bear as, the sole motto upon our banner, the five words so often repeated by American patriotism: 'Right or wrong our country!' France, right or wrong!"

The Phare objects to our strictures, that they are uttered exclusively from American ideas, and that we seek to measure France by a mere American prejudice. We deny the justice of this objection, and appeal to the facts. It is notorious that France has lately un-

dergone a violent change in her form of government-that this change has been accompanied by the suppression of every form of public liberty, by the violation of the most solemn pledges and oaths, binding those who made it, and by the banishment of many of the most illustrious Frenchmen ; and that, after all, it has been acquiesced in and recognized by a nation that had claimed to be the soul of chivalry and manly courage, and the very pioneer of modern civilization and intelligence. How is this possible? is the universal question .-Some reply, Because the French are a weak, frivolous, fickle, bragging people, with no moral back bone, fit only to be slaves. We deny the truth of this severe, or if the Phare pleases, insulting judgment. We say it is not the people who are bad and contemptible, but that their institutions are essentially despotic. They are in a great, irresistible machine. All that Louis Napoleon has done is to seize the crank,

the nation at his mercy. To this the Phare replies, that we are talking from national or political prejudice.

But let us look at the matter more near-

ly. There are two great political systems in the world, that of Despotism and that of Liberty. Now we understand by Liberty that system in which the people govern themselves and manage their own public affairs according to their own convictions and wishes. Despotism is that system in which they are governed from above, by persons set over them, who manage their affairs for them according to their own supreme pleasure. Where there is local selfgovernment there is liberty; where there is centralization there is despotism. And this, we make bold to say, is no American idea or national prejudice, but a matter of principle, as universal as human nature and as true at Paris as it is at Pittsburgh. France lives under a system of centralization, and has done so for more than half a century. Therefore it has lived under a system of despotism, exposed to all the chances, the revolutions and convulsions to which despotism is liable. In 1848, by one of these chances, the principle of liberty and self government was asserted in terms, but the despetic system was continued in fact. Hence the recent events. And in these events it is not the mere change of covernment which we regard with horror and disgust, but the shameless, bloody, and atterly tyrannical way of its accomplishment. It is one thing for a nation deliberately, and after ample discussion, to change its political system; it is one thing for a people in a volcanic burst of indignation to extinguish the pretensions of obstinate and selfish kings or aristocracies; but it is another and a very different thing for a single barkrupt perjurer by audacious and murderous violence to overthrow a constitution and destroy the sole legal guarantee, not of real self-government, but of the principles out of which in time it must have grown. The one is the act of a nation and is respectable; the other of a villain who tramples a nation under foot.

But say some, Centralization is necessary to France; in her capacity of the leader of civilization and the representative of liberty she has a great battle to fight against Russia and tyranny in general. She must accordingly retain a sort of military organization, in order to be able to act with urity both defensively and aggressively against the mighty power of darkness.

The idea of minding other people's business is more absurd for a nation than for a private man, and for France it is most absurd of all. If France, instead of keeping a great standing army and taking care of Europe at large, had devoted herself to industry, education, decentralization and the establishment of real self-government, for the past twenty-five years, she would have had no revolutions, and would at this day have exercised twice the power over Europe that she now does, and exercised it peacefully, while her people would have been happy and progressing in wealth, in-telligence and all that constitutes national

Now this may also be an American idea. but it is, we think, common sense and truth as well. And it seems vain to talk about social and territorial conditions preventing ts gradual application in France. might have been applied by any Government thas has existed there since the Emperor was crowned, not of course, all at once, but by suitable degree. But this has not been done; it has suited them better to maintain despotism, and we see where they have come to.

In extenuation of the part the French na tion have been made to play by Louis Napoleon, (his conduct it does not extenuate. but from patriotic views, declines to condemn.) the Phare says the people were tired of the Republic and wanted to be rid of it. Certainly a very eager want that must be. which requires to be helped by such enticements as Louis Napoleon has found necessary to get himself to his present position. If the nation really wanted to do this thing, why not wait till the election of next May, and let a new Assembly be chosen, which could have voted a revision of the Constitution? Thus the want might have been gratified in a legitimate and peaceful way without bloodshed, perjury or terror. But the truth is, that nobody believes in any such national want, and that the conviction was universal in France that a free, fair election would only confirm the Republic.

Our cotemporary finishes with that patriotic common place, "Our country right or wrong." This may be a respectable sentiment, but we confess our inability to appreciate its worth. In our judgment the man who abdicates his manhood, renounces his reason and smothers his instincts of truth and justice, to set up a mere patriotic feeling in their stead, may deserve credit for a blind and narrow enthusiasm, but renders a very poor honor to the country he loves and the cause he attempts to serve.

Hen. Horace Mann will to-morrow evening lecture in the Broadway Tabernacle, (in the People's Course,) and proposes to present Some Thoughts for a Young Woman, a counterpart to his well known Lecture of a few years since, entitled 'Some Thoughts for a Young Man.' Although the position and needs of Woman will be more especially considered in this Lecture, yet Men will find its truths worthy of their consideration also; and the unequaled cheapness of the People's Course must impel hundreds to give their wives, sisters and female cousins a chance to hear it. Mr. Mann had had large experience as a Superintendent of Educa. tion in Massachusetts before he become a Mem, ber of Congress, and is widely known as a pro. found thinker as well as a bold and tuthful and as long as he can hold it he has speaker. The friends of Reform and Progress | had to turn away.

In Brooklyn, Williamsburgh, &c. should come over to hear him, as his Congressional duties will not permit him to speak from place to place. The attendance will doubtless be numerous.

Kossuth and Capt. Long.

We publish this morning the statement of Capt. Long with reference the difficulties al. leged to have taken place between himself and Kossuth while on board the Mississippi. He affirms that, in the entire passage, there was but a single difference between them, and that merely a misunderstanding. When at Marseilles, the people came in boats crowding around the ship to salute Kossuth, shouting and clapping their hands in a peculiar French fashion, while drums in the City were beating; the Captain said to the Governor, that if he would retire from the deck, perhaps the people would disperse; otherwise, e (the Captain) feared a complomise of the flag. Kossuth understood him to say, that he (Kossuth) had already compromised the flag, by receiving the welcome of the people, and also anderstood the request to withdraw as a comnend. But afterward the matter was explained between them, when the Captain exhibited to Kossuth his cruising orders, which were very strict in respect to the conduct of those on board the ship while in friendly ports, and especially forbidding all manifestation of sympathy with any political party. With this explanation Kossuth was satisfied, and thenceforward perfectly friendly relations existed between them.

The Captain's letter is couched in a manly, straight-forward style. It shows that in the case referred to his action did not exceed his orders that in intention at least, if not in manner, it was respectful toward Kossuth; and that there was no self-contradiction in the statements with respect to the voyage published here in his name ofter his arrival. At the same time, it shows that Kossuth, even while thinking himself ordered from the deck, and accused of compromising the flag, yet obeyed the wish of the Captain, and withdrew from the people who were elemorous to show him honor. It seems evident, however, from the tone of

the letter, that the Captain, and we may presume others of his officers, regarded the Hungarians with sympathy for their forlorn condition as exiles, rather than for their immovable determination and hope that their country should yet be blessed with freedom and independence. We are aware that sympathy and agreement in political opinions cannot be commanded, but yet we should rejoice to see the sympathies of officers of the American Republic always warm and glowing on the side of liberty, and never on that of despotism.

The Republican World, MICHAEL Doneny's new weekly paper, has a bold and slashing leader on European Politics, with reference to the Presidential question. Mr. D. settles, off hand, that the Whig party is constitutionally hostile to the cause of Universal Free dom, and then proceeds:

"Upon the Baltimore Convention a tremendous responsibility will devolve. It is the sun of the elective system, and should be free to all. No dark spot should be allowed on its disc. Let the Baltimore platform be swept clear of self-interest, of faction, of local predilection, and personal dislike and obligations, or there is imminent danger of a bad and disastrous selection. The division of spoils compromise is one that must not be heard of, if republicanism would escape disgrace. So, too, must sectional considerations. This once, let the naked maiesty of is one that most not be near of, if republicanism would escape disgrace. So, too, must sectional considerations. This once, let the naked majesty of honest convictions rule the decision, and harmonise the nime of the representatives of the people, and let the only question engaging those convictions be, WHO IS EQUAL TO THE OFFICE; THE COUNTRY, THE

who is equal to the office; the country; the occasion?

Montesquieu says, that the basis of a Republican's education should be virtue. Who is it that has been taught in the proper school? Is there a man, fresh, vigorous, true, faithful to his convictions and his word? Is there a man prompt to do, as he is quick to think, and resolute to determine? Is there a man whose sense of right has never been sacrificed to a false diplomacy? Is there a man who can read the nations, not in protocols or diplomatic notes, but in their history and tendency? Is there a man who will substitute for the treacherous jargon of courts the naked truth? Is there a man who will neither bully nor shrink? Is there a man, in fact, mitroring in his intellect, his judgment, and his heart, the uncorruptintellect, his judgment, and his heart, the uncorrupted origin, growth, majesty, and destiny of the country! If there be, let him be chosen, without reference to pledges, prejudices, passions, or interested feelings; the choice will be a crowning triumph for Liberty now and hereafter."

-This is understood to point to "The Little dent. Whether it would or would not be necessary to write under the portrait "This is a Horse" in order to insure its recognition, we do not say. But we entreat Mr. Doheny-who will see some things relating to American Politics rather clearer before his hair is gray-to just keep his weather eye on that embryo Baltimore Convention and note what sort of a declaration it puts forth with regard to European Politics and American duty in reference thereto. If that luminous " sun " shall let its light shine honestly and fairly on the down-trodden Millions of Europe, we will acknowledge the corn; if not, we shall insist on The World's doing that same. Is not this fair ! Is it a bargain ?

Possibly a New Post-Office .- It is understood by those who are well informed that ne gotiations are in progress between the Government at Washington and Alex. T. Stewart, the dry goods merchant of this City, which may result in the purchase of the latter party's splendid marble store, to be fitted up as the New-York Post-Office

The Ohio Free Soil Convention, at olumbus, Feb. 11, recommended John P. Hale for President, and Samuel Lewis (Ohio) for Vice-President

IRISH STATE PAISONERS .- The resolu-

tions which passed the Board of Assistant Aldermen on Wednesday evening, were introduced by Timothy O'Brien, who so worthily represents the Fourth Ward in that body. New-York Town Meetings.

Tioga Co.-Supervisors for 1852

Whig.

Newark E W Brown. Barton... H S. Davis.
Nichols. H W Shoemaker, Berkshire. Harris Jewett.
Owego. James Ety-3. Candor.... Horace Booth.
Richford... C. Randall.
Spencer... A. H. Miller.
Tloga.... G. Strang-6. CHEMUNG CO.

Big Flats. P. W. Breed. E mira... Chas. Hulett.
Catharine — Dix.... Wm. Harring.
Veteran... D N Bedient-3. Southport. Chas. Evans.
Chemung... W. H. Little. Erin J. A. McKey Catin J. N. Beers. Cavuta -- 7. Cavuta ...

Two to be elected in Elmira Village.

Thurston, C. Boughton, Painter Port Wm. Irvine, Caton, Jas. Lawrie-9

Rev. E. H. CHAPIN's sermon on the death of Dr. Donne, attracted a large audience to the Murray-st. Church yesterday morning. Every seat and standing place was occupied, and hundreds

THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to the New-York Tribone

Southern Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver ste

Kossuth at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Feb 14, 1852. Kossuth addressed the Hungarian Fund Association this evening, at Smith and Nixon's Hall. One thousand person were present, and many offered high prices for admission, but the number was limited He made no set speech, but promised to do so next week, when it is expected he will address all the friends of Hungary, at the Hamilton Railroad depot. It is understood that the banquet is to come off, and that Korsuth will be present to make a few remarks

From the South-Tennessee Whig Convention -Lund for the Indians in Texas-Constitution of Louisiana, &c.

tion of Louisiana, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1832,
The Tennessee Whig State Convention has adjourned sine die, after a harmonious session. The Delegates appointed to the National Convention were instructed to vote for Fillmore for President, and J. C. Jones for Vice President.

A bill has been introduced into the Texas Legislature, setting apart ten leagues of land for some of the tribes of Incians who have for a long period been located in the State.

The House of Representatives of Louisians have

been located in the State.

The House of Representatives of Louisiana have passed to a second reading the bill calling a Courention to amend the Constitution.

The Virginia House of Delegates have passed a bill to prevent seine hauling in the river Accounce between the 15th day of May and the 15th day of August.

A severe thunder storm occurred at Annapolis on Wednesday last. Southern Mail-Mr. Thrasher-Senator Food-

Marine Disasters. Baltinore, Feb 15, 1832.

The Southern Mail arrived here this more

The Southern Mail arrived here this morning, with dates as late as due.

The New-Grienne Prequine publishes a letter from JOHN S. THASHER, written immediately after an arrival in Spain. He had not then been set at heerty, but says he had received a lietter from the American Minister. Mr. Barrisoner, who was waiting for dispatches from Mr. Webster before applying to the Spanish Government in behalf of the prisoners. Mr. T. writes that he had been kindly treated himself, and been enabled to do much for the control of the other prisoners.

The withdrawal of Governor Foote as a candidate for the United States Senate, is confirmed. In a letter he says, that, being unwilling to participate in the responsibility of defeating an election, and thus permitting a vecancy to arise in the Senatorial representation in Congress, which would continue for nearly tweive months, it is his decided wish that his name should be no longer used in connection with the place in question, if it is thought by his friends and the friends of the Union that his withdrawal would in the least degree tend to expedite the election of a Senator.

The Picanume says that an official order was re-

drawal would in the least degree tend to expedite the election of a Senator.

The Picayune says that an official order was received in New-Orleans concerning the reception of Señor Laborde, the Spanish Consul, directing a salute to be given to whatever vessel he arrived in, "as a proof," writes Secretary Conrad to Gen Twiggs, "of the respect the United States entertains for himself and for his Government, and in return for the grave injustice done to him, and for the insult and offense given to his country by an ungovernable mob.

errable mob.

The ship Rome, which has arrived at New-Orlean The snip kome, which has arrived at New-Orleans from London, reports that on the 1st of January she fell in with the British bark Medium, of Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, in a sinking condition, and took off officers and crew and brought them in. The Medium was from Newport, Wales, and bound to City Point, Virginia, with a cargo of railroad from.

Arrival of the Southern Mail-Burning of Railroad Cars and Contents—Arrest of Phil-adelphin Sportsmen—Ground Broken on the

Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

Baltinore, Feb. 15, 1852.

The Southern Mail is in, but brings us nothing be

yond Savannah.

A train of six cars on the Georgia Central Rail-road, took fire on the 12th inst., and were destroyed with all their contents, consisting of 250 bales of Two sportsmen from Philadelphia, who were gun-

ning on the Potomac, were arrested yesterday for violating the ducking law. The men were fined and their guns and boat condemned. The ceremony of breaking ground on the Ohie and Mississippi Railroad took place at Illinoistowa, on the 7th inst. There was a large attendance, and the ceremony was very imposing

Arrangement for Southern Mail, &c

Washington, Feb 15, 1802.
Arrangements for expediting the great mail between New-York and New-Orleans, were closed at the Department yesterday, will go in operation on the first of March next. A large number of persons were baptized in the Potomac to day.

Kentucky and the Presidency.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Feb. 13, 1852.

The Whig citizens of Paducah, and several of the adjoining counties, in general convention on Wednesday isst, adopted resolutions declaring the sentiments of that portion of the State in favor of John J. Crittenden as the Whig candidate for the Presidency. The Convention was attended by nearly 400 delegates.

The Susquehanna and Schuylkill Rivers.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1852.

The recent freshet on the Susquehanna does not seem to have affected the tice at Havre de Grace, and the water has now failen so low that the ice bridge is as available as ever.

From Reading, we learn that the Schuylkill exhibits as yet no indications of a freshet. Negro Murderer Arrested.

POUGHKEEPSIR, Feb 15-44 P. M.

Jonas Seamont, a negro, who committed a rape
on his stepdaughter, a girl ten years of age, a short
time ago, which caused her death, was arrested yeaterday, near Goshen, Orango County. He was
brought to this place, and todged in jail this afternoon.

The Ship Shannuga

Bosron, Friday, Feb. 13, 1852 The steam-tug R. B. Ferpes has been sent by the tugs, at Nantucket

Insurance offices to the assistance of the ship Shad-nugs, at Nantucket. There have been no arrivals here, to-day, except a few Eastern coasters. Flood in the Susquebanue

Floed in the Susquehanua.

Columbia, Saturday, Feb 14, 1852.

The Susquehanna River is very high, and the water in some places six feet over the fee.

The ice in the Susquehanua started this moraing a few miles above here, and in consequence of the obstruction presented by the Bridge, is now gorged up to within about six feet of the Bridge, and at some points above, even to a greater hight than the Bridge itself.

The River is much swellen, and in consequence of the immense mass of ice, it is greatly feared that the Bridge may be swept away.

HAVEE DE GRACE, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1852.

We learn from Port Deposit that the ice is the Susquehaina has broken up at that the ice is the Susquehaina has broken up at that greet deep over the ice, and a serious freshet and much damage is apprehended.

The Columbia Bridge-Ice and Freshets in the PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1851.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15, 1831.

The ice in the Susquehannah has formed a gorge at Washington, four miles below Columbia, and backed up to within ten feet of the floor of the bridge, which is thirty feet above low water.

The Thee Water Canal is covered with ice and water from Columbia to Washington, where a breach of fifty yards in the Canal bank affords an outlet for the water from the River, which rushesthrough with great impetuosity, with a fall of ten feet. Should there be a sucden thaw, great damage must ensist.

The Turnpike Bridge on the east side of the frief, a short distance below Columbia, is carried away. At Harrisburg the river is clear of ice to Middletown. There has been a considerable freshet, but it is subsiding. The Junista is clear of ice.

Navigation of the Ohio River The weather at this place is fine and business brisk. There is sufficient water on the Falls for boats of the largest class.

Later from Columbia-River Falling The water at the bridge has failen sen inches, and all fear of damage to the bridge has subsided.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Feb. 14, 1852.
COTTON of good quality has advanced an eighth under the Pacific's advices. The sales were 1,000 bales, at 71/2071. Sales brisk at the latter price.
PROVIDENCE, Feb. 15, 1852.
COTTON—Since the arrival of the Pacific holders are more firm, and prices held an eighth higher. The sales have been moderate, to meet the demand for consumption. We quote Orieans and Mobile Fair at 10/2014; Midding Fair, 10: Upland Fair, 91/2010; Midding Fair, 91.
Wool.—There is steady inquiry, and prices are fully up to last week's rates. The following are the sales for the week's Fleece, 55,700 ibs. at prices ranging from 34 to 45, mostly at 371 and 45 cents. Pulled, 32,160 ibs., at prices ranging from 35 to 422.
Foreign, 2,000 ibs., at 31c. Total sales of the week, 59 80 ibs.

PRINTING CLOTHS-There has been considerable activity in the market this week, and orices are firs, with an upward tendency. The sales are 61,250